## Chap10 rev 10-37

Replace the section on pg. 357 from (10-36) to (10-38) with the following.

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = \begin{bmatrix} m_V & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (10-36) Consider a diagonal neutrino mass matrix

As noted earlier, all neutrinos then must be Majorana, and since for them, as can be seen from Wholeness Chart 10-1, pg. 353, if particles are the same as antiparticles,

$$v_L^c = v_R$$
  $\overline{v}_L^c = \overline{v}_R$   $v_R^c = v_L$   $\overline{v}_R^c = \overline{v}_L$ . (10-36)+1

Then, (10-33) becomes (with wavy underlines to distinguish the more massive neutrino from the less massive one and a notation change in the second line to that commonly found elsewhere)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\max} = -\frac{m_{\nu}}{2} \left( \overline{v}_L v_L^c + \overline{v}_L^c v_L \right) - \frac{M}{2} \left( \overline{v}_R v_R^c + \overline{v}_R^c v_R \right) = -\frac{m_{\nu}}{2} \left( \overline{v}_L v_R + \overline{v}_R v_L \right) - \frac{M}{2} \left( \overline{v}_R v_L + \overline{v}_L v_R \right)$$
 yields Lagrangian mass terms expressed via two new kinds of neutrinos,  $v$  and  $N$ 

 $\nu$  and N are the fields directly coupled to the Higgs. The eigenstates are then

$$\tilde{V_1} = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\tilde{V_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ N \end{pmatrix}$ . (10-38) Eigenvectors of this diagonal mass matrix